

THE HONORABLE JAMAL N. WHITEHEAD

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

PLAINTIFF PACITO; PLAINTIFF ESTHER;
PLAINTIFF JOSEPHINE; PLAINTIFF SARA;
PLAINTIFF ALYAS; PLAINTIFF MARCOS;
PLAINTIFF AHMED; PLAINTIFF RACHEL;
PLAINTIFF ALI; HIAS, INC.; CHURCH
WORLD SERVICE, INC.; and LUTHERAN
COMMUNITY SERVICES NORTHWEST,

Plaintiffs,

v.

DONALD J. TRUMP, in his official capacity as
President of the United States; MARCO RUBIO,
in his official capacity as Secretary of State;
KRISTI NOEM, in her official capacity as
Secretary of Homeland Security; ROBERT F.
KENNEDY, JR., in his official capacity as
Secretary of Health and Human Services,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:25-cv-255-JNW

**PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR
EMERGENCY CONFERENCE OR
SHOW CAUSE HEARING TO
ADDRESS DEFENDANTS' INTENT
TO RE-SUSPEND USRAP
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS**

NOTE ON MOTION CALENDAR:
APRIL 3, 2025

Plaintiffs respectfully request an emergency conference or show cause hearing to address the State Department's announced intention to once again—unlawfully—suspend the cooperative agreements that are necessary to ensure that the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program ("USRAP") is administered as this Court and the Ninth Circuit have required.

1 On April 2, 2025, Plaintiffs Church World Service, Inc. (“CWS”) and HIAS, Inc. received
 2 letters from the State Department’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration notifying them
 3 of the agency’s “intent to reinstate the referenced terminated award(s) . . . in accordance with the
 4 [Court’s] March 24 preliminary injunction.” Exs. 1–2.* The letters also announced, however, that,
 5 “[u]pon reinstatement, the referenced award(s) will be suspended immediately.” *Id.*

6 In issuing its first preliminary-injunction order, the Court determined that Defendants’
 7 suspension of USRAP cooperative agreements was unlawful and enjoined “Defendants, except for
 8 President Trump individually,” from “[s]uspending or implementing the suspension of USRAP
 9 funds.” Dkt. No. 45 at 31–51, 61. Defendants’ intended re-suspension of the cooperative
 10 agreements does not merely run afoul of that first preliminary injunction—it also constitutes an
 11 end-run around the Court’s *second* preliminary injunction, which requires Defendants to “reinstate
 12 the cooperative agreements” because such relief “is necessary to prevent permanent damage and
 13 preserve the status quo while the parties litigate the merits of this lawsuit.” Dkt. No. 79 at 3.

14 The State Department’s letters, like Defendants’ latest stay motion, *see* Dkt. No. 82, justify
 15 the re-suspension of cooperative agreements based only on a reference to “the [Ninth Circuit’s]
 16 March 25 partial stay of the February 28 preliminary injunction.” Exs. 1–2. But, like Defendants’
 17 stay motion, the State Department’s letters conspicuously ignored critical context and details.

18 *First*, the initial funding suspensions addressed by the Court in its first preliminary-
 19 injunction order ended—by Defendants’ own admission—with the conclusion of the agency’s
 20 review on February 26 and its decision to terminate the cooperative agreements outright.
 21 Specifically, Defendants’ sworn evidence demonstrates that, consistent with the wording of
 22 Executive Order 14169—which Defendants cite as the basis for the initial USRAP funding
 23 suspensions—the “pause” on funding was for purpose of review such that the suspensions ended
 24 when Secretary Rubio concluded his review of the relevant grants on February 26, 2025. Dkt.

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 26 * Exhibits are attached to the previously filed declaration of Jonathan P. Hawley. *See* Dkt. No. 86.

1 No. 49 at 5–6. In response to Plaintiffs’ first motion for an emergency hearing, Defendants filed
 2 declarations from State Department officials averring that “the processing for individually
 3 reviewing each outstanding State Department grant and federal assistance award obligation has
 4 concluded” and that “Secretary Rubio has now made a final decision with respect to each such
 5 award, affirmatively electing to either retain the award or terminate as inconsistent with the
 6 national interests and foreign policy of the United States.” Dkt. No. 49-1 ¶¶ 1–2; *see also* Dkt.
 7 No. 49-2 ¶ 4. One State Department official specifically affirmed that “no USAID obligations [i.e.,
 8 grants subject to the ‘pause’ directed by Executive Order 14169] will remain in a suspended state.”
 9 Dkt. No. 49-1 ¶ 1.

10 *Second*, the Ninth Circuit’s stay order did *not* endorse a renewed suspension of the
 11 cooperative agreements—and, in fact, didn’t address the funding suspension at all. Given that the
 12 funding suspensions ended with the termination of the cooperative agreements, Defendants
 13 informed the Ninth Circuit that Plaintiffs’ challenges to the funding suspensions were “irrelevant,”
 14 Reply in Support of Emergency Motion Pursuant to Circuit Rule 27-3 at 10–11, *Pacito v. Trump*,
 15 No. 25-1313 (9th Cir. Mar. 18, 2025), Dkt. No. 17.1, such that “[a]ny injury Plaintiffs might have
 16 suffered . . . no longer exists . . . and [is] therefore no longer redressable,” Emergency Motion
 17 Pursuant to Circuit Rule 27-3 for Stay Pending Appeal at 17, *Pacito v. Trump*, No. 25-1313 (9th
 18 Cir. Mar. 8, 2025), Dkt. No. 5.2. In short, Defendants instructed the Ninth Circuit to treat the
 19 USRAP funding suspension as moot. Consequently, the Ninth Circuit’s stay order neither analyzed
 20 nor even mentioned Plaintiffs’ Administrative Procedure Act (“APA”) challenge to Defendants’
 21 suspension of USRAP funding from January 24 through February 26. *See* Order, *Pacito v. Trump*,
 22 No. 25-1313 (9th Cir. Mar. 25, 2025), Dkt. No. 28.1 (“Ninth Circuit Order”). Instead, the Ninth
 23 Circuit discussed *only* the President’s power under section 212(f) of the Immigration and
 24 Nationality Act, *see* 8 U.S.C. § 1182(f)—which, as this Court previously noted, has no bearing on
 25 Defendants’ funding suspension and Plaintiffs’ APA claims challenging it. *See* ECF No. 45 at 41–
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42. Indeed, Executive Order 14169, which Defendants cite as their authority for the USRAP funding suspension, does not even reference section 212(f). *See* 90 Fed. Reg. 8,619 (Jan. 20, 2025).

Third, the State Department’s letters ignore what the Ninth Circuit *did* order: in expressly declining to stay the processing of refugees conditionally approved for refugee status prior to January 20, 2025, the Ninth Circuit mandated that Defendants continue “refugee processing, decisions, and admissions” for individuals who were conditionally approved for refugee status at the time the Refugee Ban EO was issued. Ninth Circuit Order 1; *see also* Dkt. No. 45 at 61. But the continued processing of refugees conditionally approved prior to January 20 cannot be effectuated now without resettlement partners. Indeed, as Defendants conceded to the Court in their status report of March 10, there has been “significant deterioration of functions throughout the USRAP.” Dkt. No. 62 at 2. As further discussed in the parties’ joint status report, because of the termination of the cooperative agreements, the State Department has no currently operative infrastructure to process refugee admissions. *See* Dkt. No. 75 at 11 (stating that “major portions of the [USRAP] that is operated through cooperative agreements have been terminated”); *id.* at 12 (noting that “IOM and CWS *may* resume operating the RSCs” and that the “State Department is also exploring the feasibility of transferring files for refugees covered by terminated RSCs to operative RSCs” (emphasis added)). By Defendants’ own admission, it will take “at least three months” to arrange for a new resettlement agency “to provide reception and placement benefits aligned with administration policies.” *Id.* at 13–14.

Put plainly, without resettlement partners like CWS and HIAS, Defendants *cannot* comply with the Ninth Circuit’s stay order. Enforcement of this Court’s second preliminary injunction requiring reinstatement of the cooperative agreements, *see* Dkt. No. 79 at 3, is therefore the only practicable way for the still-active portions of the Court’s first preliminary injunction to take effect.

* * *

Given these developments, Plaintiffs respectfully ask the Court for an emergency conference or show cause hearing to address (1) Defendants’ apparent plan to immediately re-

1 suspend any reinstated USRAP cooperative agreements and (2) Defendants' compliance with the
2 Court's preliminary-injunction orders.

3 Relatedly, Plaintiffs also plan to request an emergency conference as part of their
4 forthcoming motion to seek enforcement of the Court's preliminary injunctions.

5 * * *

6 I certify that this motion contains 1,143 words, in compliance with the Local Civil Rules.
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Dated: April 3, 2025

By: s/ Harry H. Schneider, Jr.

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